painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glass ware, 40 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 11% cents per pound, (Wilson bill, 1 cent); above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 14 cents per pound, (Wilson bill, 11/4 cents); above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1½ cents per pound, (Wilson bill, 13c); all above that, 1% cents per pound, (Wilson bill, 11/2 cents.) In the stone schedule the only change is to change grindstones from \$1.75 per ton to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Roofing slates are increased from 10 to 20

per cent. ad valorem. FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE. Burlaps not exceeding sixty inches wide, containing not over forty threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling, 15 per cent. ad valorem; bags for grain, made

of such buriaps, 221/2 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.) Flax gill netting, nets, webs and seines,

\$5 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 30 per cent.) Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, including lineoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oil cloth, except silk oil cloth and water-proof cloth, not specially provided for in this act, valued at 35 cents or less per square yard,

25 per cent. ad valorem; valued above 25 cents per square yard, 35 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 30 per cent. on all classes.) Collars and cuffs and shirts, composed wholly or in part of linen, 45 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.) CHEMICALS AND OILS.

More changes have been made in this schedule than in any other. The changes from the Wilson bill rates are as follows: Tartaric acid, reduced from 20 to 10 per

Alum, in crystals, ground, increased from 20 to 30 per cent. Bone char used in decolorizing sugars,

from free list to 20 per cent. Coloring for brandy, wine or other liquors, reduced from 50 to 30 per cent. All glycerine, 29 per cent. In the Wilson biil crude glycerine was 1 cent per pound

and refined 3 cents per pound.

Iodoform, changed from \$1 per pound to Licorice, changed from 5 cents per pound to 25 per cent. Magnesia, 30 per cent. In the Wilson bill carbonate and medicinal magnesia was 3 cents per pound and calcinate magnesia cents per pound.

Castor oli, changed from 35 cents per gallon to 35 per cent. Olive oil, changed from 35 cents per gallon to 25 per cent. Whiting and Paris white, dry and ground in oil or putty, increased from 25 to 35 per Oxide of zinc and white zinc paint or pig-

ment, dry or ground in oil, increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Bichromate and chromate of potash, increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Hydriodate, iedide and idioate of potash, 10 per cent. (Wilson bill, 25 cents per pound.) Nitrate of salt peter, refined, 10 per cent. (Wilson bill, 1½ cents per pound.)
Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of

soda, or saleratus, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, % cent per pound.)
Hydrate of cr caustic soda, 25 per cent (Wilson bill, 11/2 cents per pound. Bichromate and chromate of soda, increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Salsoda or soda crystals, 20 (Wilson bill, 1/4 cent per pound.) Soda ash, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 1/4 cent Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate,

20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 14 cent per pound. Cream of tartar and patent tartar, reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. Tartars and Lee's crystals, partly refined, reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

Barley, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 25.) Barley malt, 40 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35.) Macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 25.) Butter and substitutes therefor, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 4 cents per pound.)

Sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound. (Wil-

son bill, 20 per cent. ad valorem.) Hay, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson Honey, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 10 cents per gallon.) Hops, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 8 cents per pound.) Onlons, 20 per cent, ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 cents per bushel.) Peas, dried, split peas, and peas in car-

tons, papers or other small packages, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 20 and 5 cents per bushel and 1 cent per pound.) Potatoes, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 10 cents per bushel.) Castor beans, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill 25 cents per bushel.) Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, 15 per cent. (Wilson bill, % cent per pound.) Apples, green or ripe, dried, dessicated,

evaporated or prepared in any manner, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill free.) Bananas, 20 per cent. (Not in Wilson Currants, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 10 cents.) Dates, 10 per cent. (Wilson bill, free.) Olives, green or prepared, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, free.)

Pineapples, 20 per cent. (Not in Wilson Plums, prunes, figs, raisins and other dried grapes, including Zante currants, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, plums and prunes, 20 per cent; Zante currants, 10 per cent., and raisins, 11/2 cent per pound.)

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC. The changes made in the tariff on imported wines are not many. On all spirits and cordials additional provisos are ordered, declaring in effect that when imported in bottles and jugs no additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles and jugs. The following language in the Wilson bill is stricken out: "On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, there shall be

upon distilled spirits. In place of the above the following is inserted: "Upon all compounds or preparations containing alcohol there shall be lev- from becoming the taxpayers for its emied a duty at the rate of \$1.80 per proof gallon upon the distilled spirits contained therein in addition to the duty provided by law upon the other ingredients contained in such compounds or preparations."

levied a duty not less than that imposed

A change is made in the duty on still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, which the Wilson bill fixed at 50 per cent. per gallon on everything. The Senate committee inserted the following: "If containing 14 per cent. or less of absolute alcohol, 30 cents per gallon, and providing that if any of the articles contain more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol it shall be 50 cents per gallon." The following provision in the House bill is stricken out: "Provided that no such still wines in casks shall pay a higher rate of duty than 100 per cent. ad valorem.'

Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 10 cents per gallon. (Wilson bill, 13 per cent.)

COAL AND SUNDRIES. Sundry coal, bitumunious and shale, 40 cents per ton; coal, slack or culm, 15 cents per ton. (Free in the Wilson bill.)

Coke, 15 per cent, ad valorem. (Free in the Wilson bill.) Sole leather, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

(Wilson bill, 3 per cent.) Calf skins, tanned or dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled and Japanned leather, dressed or undressed. and finished chamois or other skins, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson

bill, 15 per cent) Bookbinders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 15 per cent.) Piano forte leather, 20 per cent. ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Silk, partially manufactured and

further advanced than carded or combed silk, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.) Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram or ganzine, sewing siik, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns of every description, and spun silk in skeins, cops, warps or on beams, 25 per cent. (Wilson

Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace and embroideries, handkerchiefs, neck furnishings and ruchings, clothing ready made, composed of silk and headed silk goods, 45 per cent. (Wilson

Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, 10 per cent. (Wilson bill, unsized, 12 per cent; sized, 15.)

Parchment paper, surface-coated papers and manufactures thereof, card boards and all articles produced either in whole or in part by lithographic process and photograph, autograph and scrap albums, 30 per

cent. (Wilson bill, 15.) Playing cards, 2 cents per pack. (Wilson bill, 10 cents.) Matches of all descriptions, 10 per cent. (Wilson bill, 29 per cent.)
Furs, dressed on the skins, but not made up into articles, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill,

wear, composed of fur or rabbit, beaver or other animals, 35 per cent. (Wilson bill, Pearls, 10 per cent. (Wilson bill, 15 per Precious stone of all kinds, cut but not set, 15 per cent.; if set, 30. (Wilson bill, 30 and 35 per cent.)

THE FREE LIST.

It Is Not as Large as That of the Wilson Bill-Administrative Features. The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be, and the abstractions from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, as are also beef, mutton and pork and bone char suitable for use in decolorizing sugar.

Bituminous coal, shale, coal slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite on the free list. Cocoa fibre is made dutiable. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, are added to the free list. Floor matting is made dutiable. Dates, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, peanuts and gambier are also taken from the free list. Cod oil is made free of duty. Salted guts disappear from the free list. Iron ore is taken from the free list, and also olives and orchids, azaleas and palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers. Double and twisted silk, or silk advanced in manufacturing any

way, to pay a duty. Sugars are to be moved to the dutiable list. There is a touch of reciprocity or relation in a proviso attached to the paragraph admitting plows, harrows, harvest-ers and other agricultural implements free, the proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United tSates shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this

The free list also contains the following new paragraph: "Any cattle, horses, sheep or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or where such domestic animals have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner for pas-turage purposes, the same may be brought back to the United States free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury." The provision for the free admission of horses for temporary exhibition under the auspices of racing associations is eliminated.

The administrative features of the bill are substantially identical with those of the House bill. This insures the extensive changes from the present law, as the House bill made a comprehensive revision of the entire administrative system. The changes made by the Senate are mainly of a technical character, suggested by the experts of the treasury for the further perfecting of the administration of the act. In estimating duties on an article not specially enumerated in the bill, the Senate bill says that it shall pay the lowest rate on the article it resembles, instead of the highest rate, as the Wilson bill provided. The exception in the Wilson bill as to personal effects not subject to duty is enlarged to read: "And personal and household effects specifically enumerated in the new list of

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Tax on Whisky, Cigars, Cigarettes

Increased-Income Tax Changes. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Senate bill changes the Wilson bill rates on cigars and cigarettes. The Wilson bill provided that "from and after July 1, 1894, there shall be collected an internal revenue tax on all cigarettes, wrapped in paper, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, manufactured for sale or offered for sale in the United States, of \$1 per 1,000." This section is changed in the Senate bill to read as follows: "That from and after July 1, 1894, there shall be collected an internal revenue tax on cigars of all descriptions, including cigarattes, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, \$5 per 1,000; on cigarettes, wrapped in paper, weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, manufactured for sale or offered for sale in the United States, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes wrapped in tobacco, weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000."

The income tax retains the rate of 2 per cent, on the amount of income over \$4,000, as prescribed by adding to rents, profits, salarles, etc., the words "or from any source whatever." The persons to whom the tax applies are "every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein." The Senate bill makes the collectors of internal revenue the officers in charge of the collection of income taxes, instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final decision rests with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and not with the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in the House bill.

The order in which banks, trusts and insurance companies are taxed is somewhat changed, all of these institutions being included under general heads instead of separately. The following new exception to the tax is inserted: "Provided, that dividends or interest accruing to States, countles or municipalities, and dividends, interest or annuities accruing to corporations or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or to any trustee or other fiduciary on stocks, shares, funds or securities held solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or salaries due to State, county or municipal officers shall not be subject to such tax or deduction.'

In taxing salaries of employes of corporations the House bill makes it the duty of the corporations to pay the tax of each employe and then deduct it from their salaries. The Senate bill relieves corporations ployes, and compels the latter to make direct payment to the collectors, as follows: "Said employe shall pay thereon, subject to the exemptions herein provided for, the tax of 2 per cent. on the excess of his salary over \$4,000,"

The time when returns on income taxes are made is changed from the 1st "day" of March to the first "Monday" of March. The entire section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all dividends, profits, etc., declared is stricken out. This does not relieve the corporations from the tax, but does away with the burden of notifying the collector every time dividends or profits are divided. The section making it perjury to falsify any proceeding under the income tax is stricken

The sections covering the tax on spirits are new throughout, and are a substitute for the House section struck out. The main section of the Senate bill is as follows: "That on and after the first day of the secone calendar month after the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in the United States on which the tax is not paid before that day, a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallons. Provided, that in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth shall be ex-

cluded. The section changing the bonded period is as follows: "That the tax being imposed shall be paid by the distillers of the spirits on or before the removal from the place of distilling or place of storage, except in case the removal therefrom without payment of tax is authorized by law; and upon spirits lawfully deposited in any distillery, warehouse or other bonded warehouse established under internal revenue laws, within eight years from the date of the original entry for deposit in any distillery warehouse or from the date of original gauge, except in case of withdrawal therefrom without payment of tax as authorized by

Decision Against Sooners. GUTHRIE, O. T., March 8 .- A decision of the sooner question, just received from the General Land Office, causes constarna-tion among thousands of claim holders in Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip. The decision is in a Payne county contest, and is that the man who crossed the country prior to the opening, even though he did not select a claim nor pass near the claim he afterwards took, the fact of crossing any portion of the land made him a "sooner." and he consequently loses his rights to take a homestead.

Too Intimate with Mckane.

NEW YORK, March 8 .- Keeper John Durkin, under whose charge convict John Y. McKane was placed in the tailor shop in Sing Sing prison, was transferred to-day to another department of the prison. McKane had become much attached to Durkin during the week he had been in prison, and it is said that the growing intimacy between the convict and his keeper was the prime cause of the latter's transfer. The affair has caused a great deal of comment among Hats for men, women and children's the prison officials.

NO ROBY INDICTMENTS

Judge Gillett Gives Lake County Grand Jury a Scorching.

Shocking Tragedy Near Logansport-Young Married Couple Tricks the Guests-Lightning's Pranks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAMMOND, Ind., March 8.-The Lake county grand jury failed to return any indictments against the Roby Fair Association, or any person connected with it. It examined nearly one hundred witnesses, and the members made a personal visit to the grounds. The visit was made contrary to the court's instructions, and when they were called before him yesterday he severely censured them for disobeying instructions. It was 2:30 o'clock this afternoon when the jurors reported to the court that they were through with their business and returned a few indictments against various persons for minor offenses. When the court found that no indictments were returned against the Roby people he

"The court has noted the fact that no indictments have been returned against the Roby people. I think it is only fair to say that the court has been advised that the failure to indict was on a divided vote, and that some of the members of the grand jury must stand acquitted of a charge of refusing to indict. It seems to me, speaking now to the members of the grand jury who have refused to indict, that you have utterly misconceived your functions where the fact of guilt is as plain as it must have been in this case-where it has been boldly advertised that the law was being vio-lated. It is not possible that there was not sufficient evidence to show the guilt of the parties engaged in such violation. Now, gentlemen, when you were impaneled you took an oath to the effect that where evidence was introduced before you showing crime had been committed that you would indict. While the court has no power to compel you to indict, I want to say that the responsibility for acting as you have in this matter must rest with you. I am glad to say that some members of the grand jury are not responsible for this miscar-

riage of justice. You are now discharged." It was learned this evening that the jury stood three for returning indictment and three against. Those in favor of it were George E. Bailey, Eli Edmunds and Robert J. Wilson; those against, Peter Geisen, foreman, Henry Seegers and William Lohman. Judge Gillette said to-night that he was not trying to persecute anyone, but that certain duties devolved on him, and he thought he had fully discharged them. Prosecutor McMahon said that, as no indictments had been returned, the next step would be to file informations against the bookmakers and arrest them while they were in their boxes selling pools. When this will be done was not learned.

PHILIP PETRIE'S CRIME A German Throttles His Wife and

Lets the Cars Cut Off His Head. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 8.-Yesterday morning the body of Philip Petrie, of this city, was found on the Wabash railway track in the city. His head was severed from his body and lay a few feet away. The facts pointed to suicide. He had quarreled with his wife and as she was supposed to be in the country, his body was taken to the undertakers and she was notified by telegraph. This morning an awful sequel was revealed. In putting crape on the door of his dwelling, the undertaker noticed a peculiar odor and made an investigation. In a room which showed the marks of a violent struggle was found the body of Petrie's wife. Her throat showed that she had been strangled and the body indicated that the woman had been dead about five days. She was last seen by the neighbors Sunday. Near the body lay a piece of paper on which Petrie had written the following, showing the jealousy that had prompted the act:

"I. Philip Petrie, am forty-five years and four months old. She has done all the disgrace she can make me. She not make more. She promised Good Foust to marry him as soon as him and wife get divorce. I am no good in her eyes. She had me arrested four times. She had no rest, so I thought I'd give her a rest. My wife can bring no more disgrace on me. Bury us together. The children shall divide everything we have. Write to Onward and tell my children they can have everything coming to me from the old country. She was never satisfied. She wanted some one else to love her. I hope I will meet you all in

WEDDING GUESTS ANGRY.

One Grabs Up Her Present and Flounces Out of the House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 8. - A strange story comes from North Vernon in regard to a wedding of two prominent society young people of that place, whose names are withheld. Invitations were sent out and a number of guests from this city and Louisville attended. At the appointed time guests, bridesmaids and minister were on hand ready for the ceremony. After waiting some time, the pater familias arose and announced that as the wedding had taken place in Jeffersonville two weeks bafore, the guests would have to be disappointed. This surprising statement caused a great deal of anger and one young woman seized her present and refused to allow it to be kept. Before any more could be taken back the parents removed them to a place of safety, and the disappointed audience retired in a very bad humor.

YOUTHFUL GLOBE TROTTERS. Two Boys Run Away from Home and

Start on a Long Journey. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ALBION, Ind., March 8.-Last Sunday morning. Charley Beck and Iva Paulus, aged thirteen and fourteen, respectively, left home in Whitley county and started for a trip around the world. They had 35 cents between them when they set out, coming north through this city. Yesterday afternoon Samuel Beck, father of the youngest boy, drove into Albion, and, learning that the pair had left town, telegraphed to the authorities in different northern Indlana towns, but up to 11 o'clock to-day had learned nothing of their whereabouts. Running away from home and becoming globe trotters was a scheme they had been concocting many months. A reward is offered for their detention.

SCALDED IN A BOILER.

Racking Experience of an Engineer at Anderson Yesterday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., March 8 .- Sam Roach, assistant engineer of the Anderson Paper Company, this morning crawled into one of the big boilers to do some repairing and the steam was accidentally turned on him. The imprisoned man was powerless to shut it off and had to back out while the scalding steam enveloped him. His back, shoulders, arms and legs were fearfully scalded before the mill men rescued him from the manhole. The steam was inhaled and rendered the man almost insensible. Dr. J. B. Fattig regards his case as practically hope-

Loyal Order of the Moose. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 8 .- The grand officers of the Loyal Order of the Moose have been here two days revising the constitution, rules and ritual, which, in the few years the order has been in existence, have been found to be faulty, resulting in expulsions and dissensions. Sontag. of Toledo, who, when defeated for grand worthy dictator last year, started to organize an independent order and was expelled, has abandoned his purpose and asks to be reinstated. The grand officers from other places who are here are Vice Worthy Dictator Schrieber, of St. Louis; Grand Prelate Snyder, of Crawfordsville; Grand Worthy Secretary Kline, of Cincinnati, and Grand Worthy Treasurer Wels, of Lafay-

Cost the O. & M. \$14,799,092.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SALEM, Ind., March 8.-The O. & M. railroad paid into court here this week \$14,-799.92 in full for judgment for \$11,000. including interest and costs, rendered in favor of Freeman Heaton, of Seymour, for injuries received on that road in 1889 while enguleer.

switch left open allowed his train to run into a lot of cars, wrecking them and his engine. He received severe injuries. Wednesday he was paid \$8,000 of this amount and the rest withheld on account of a lien placed against it by Mitchell & Mitchell, attorneys. The other attorneys in the case were Judge Marshall, of Seymour, with Faring & Hottel, of Salem.

Society Women in Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., March 8 .- The Gamble kidnaping case, which cost Chief of Police Welker his position, was called in court to-day. At the very last moment the trial was postponed. G. A. Gamble, father of the little girl, has been taken suddenly ill. The case has assumed additional interest since the receipt of the court record from Arkansas, which shows that the custody of the child was granted to Gamble's wife. Mrs. Nixon has signified her intention of bringing a heavy damage suit against all the parties concerned in the affair. The court room was crowded to-day, hundreds of the leading women of the city attending.

J. F. Plank Missing with \$300. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 8. - Nothing has been seen of J. F. Plank, who has been missing since Monday evening, when he started for his home in Bristol with \$300 in his clothes, a payment made to him that day on a sale of some of his property in this city. Foul play is regarded as almost a certainty, as Plank was happily married, well connected in the country and moderately well off. The country between this city and Bristol is being scoured for trace of

Knocked Senseless by Lightning. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CLAY CITY, Ind., March 8 .- During the terrific thunder and rainstorm last night lightning struck the residence of Joseph Funkhouser. Mrs. Funkhouser was knocked senseless for a few moments. When she recovered she found the stove-pipe demolished, the paper on the wall burned and the children screaming with fright. A small child of John Long was knocked flat, but not seriously hurt. Several persons on the street felt the effect of the shock.

John L. Griffiths Spoke. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELLIYVILLE, Ind., March 8.-The Lincoln League dedicated its new headquarters to-night, with a big crowd present. Hon, John L. Griffiths, of Indianapolis, made a rousing speech, and a large addition was made to the roll of members, among whom were fifteen who had formerly been Democrats.

"Kid" Reed's Prize Fight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., March 8 .- "Kid" Reed, feather weight champion of Anderson, is here. He will be joined at noon to-morrow by Samuel Morrott, of New Jersey, and the two will fight on the river above Madison to-morrow night for a purse of \$300. Many sports are here and more are arriving to attend the fight.

Shooting Fest at Elwood. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 8.-The regular annual meeting of the National Shooting Association will be held in this city, commencing June 27, and lasting three days Crack marksmen from all over the country are to be present, and the affair will be conducted on a magnitude never before attempted. \$5,000 Fire in Ginn's Big Store.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 8.-This morn-

ing, about 5 o'clock, fire was discovered in the rear part of the large furniture store of Joseph Ginn, on Main street, near Tenth. The building was stored with rugs, carpets, lace curtains and various articles of furniture. Loss, \$5,000, fully insured.

Clay County Bank Snuffed Out. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CLAY CITY, Ind., March 8.-The Clay County Bank at this place has become a thing of the past. The stockholders were the only losers, the depositors having received all their money. The cashier, J. M. Bowen, has removed with his family to

Mr. McKeen Has Pneumonia. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 8 .- President W. R. McKeen, of the Vandalia railroad, who was taken ill Monday, is better to-day. His physician and family say that it was a slight attack of pneumonia and that there is no cause for alarm.

Paralyzed While Milking.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., March 8 .- Mrs. John Kendall, aged fifty-six, of Liberty township, was stricken with paralysis while milking last night and was found helpless by relatives. She died a few minutes after being taken into the house.

Indiana Notes. The ticket office at the Dyer Michigan

Central station, near LaPorte, was robbed Wednesday. The amount reported stolen is Barney Six, a member of the Marion Soldiers' Home, was attacked by two men near the home Wednesday night and robbed of

\$50 and his watch. The Alexandria Artificial Ice Company was incorporated at Anderson yesterday. with \$20,000 capital stock. The company will erect a plant at once in Alexandria for the manufacture of ice, employing twentyfive men. L. Runyan, T. Suliivan and 11 G. Boyce are the stockholders.

Terre Haute Republicans Wednesday night held a big political meeting, at which Marcus R. Sulzer, president of the State Lincoln League, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Capt. Alex. Hess, of Wabash, Wes Hauck, Dr. Scovell and Prof Blatchley, Col. Thomas H. Nelson, Nick Filbeck, Samuel Huston, A. M. Higgins and James E. Plety.

Row Over Ananias P. Luse's Estate. CHICAGO, March 8.-Lively litigation over the estate of Ananias P. Luse is in prospect. All specific legacies and debts have been settled, and there now remains \$213,000. The available property consists of stock in the American Type Founders' Company, which, owing to the uncertain financial condition, was sold at a sacrifice. The executors find themselves without sufficient means to comply with all requirements of the will, and it is proposed to pay bequests as far as the money will go, leaving the remaining bequests unpaid. Of the unpaid bequests is one of \$50,000 to Althea H. Luce, now Underwood. Althea Underwood objects to this method of procedure, and will demand a pro rata division of the money.

The Hillmon Insurance Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 8.-The case brought by the wife of John W. Hillmon (alleged to have died years ago) to shut out three life insurance companies from doing business in Kansas was heard to-day before Insurance Commissioner Snyder. The companies concerned are the New York Life, Mutual Life and Connecticut Mutual, Hillmon's wife claims the commissioner should not permit these companies to do business in this State, because they have refused to pay her the sum of \$25,000, with the \$15,000 additional interest accruing since the alleged death of the insured. The entire morning was consumed in argument as to the jurisdiction of the commissioner in the case.

Mrs. Miller Secures a Divorce. BOISE, Ida., March 8 .- Judge Nugent, of the District Court, has granted a decree of divorce in the case of Florence Miller vs. William B. Miller. The story involved is one of two continents. Mrs. Miller is the daughter of the late Col. Henry Cooper, of Milwaukee. The divorced husband is a son of William Miller, formerly a prominent linen manufacturer of Scotland. Mrs. Mil-ler's mother, after the death of Colonel Cooper, married Count Sargardi, of Venice, Italy. She cleared the Count's property of debt, and now owns half of it. The value of the property is said to run into the millions. The ground for divorce is drunkenness and cruelty.

Charged with Cowardice. BROOKLYN March 8 .- A late member of the Kearsarge's erew, who deserted, has given to a Portsmouth (N. H.) paper a statement reflecting on the courage of First Lieutenant of Marines C. L. A. Ingate. The latter appeared before the court to-day and asked to be heard on the question. "If I have been guilty of cowardee," he said, 'let it be spread upon the records of the proceedings." He will be called to-morrow, as also chief engineer Burdette C. Gowing, who wants to tell something of the courage of a volunteer crew that went below

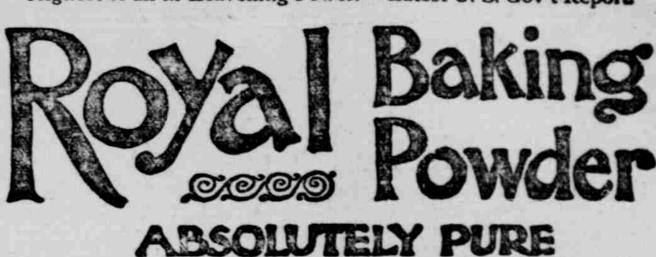
Senator Aldrich May Resign. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.-Senator Aldrich has notified the State central committee that he intends to resign from the United States Senate if the Legislature, as elected by the people in April, is Republican.

decks to shut off steam.

It gives immediate relief-we mean Salvation Oil, the great pain remedy. Price,

五名 加克斯 加强 女 此一日

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report



TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joliet, Ill., is in danger of being flooded by a rise in the river. Thomas Murphy, the well-known California horseman, will soon leave for Russia to take charge of the royal Russian sta-

The trial of Stonewall J. DeFrance for alleged forgery of a \$12,000 draft, upon which he secured \$5,000, was begun at Kalamazoo. Mich., yesterday.

The Monongahela Iron Company has re-sumed in all departments. This makes the fourteenth mill which has started up in full at Pittsburg lately. Bishop Matz has been transferred from Denver, Col., to St. Cloud, Minn., as successor to Bishop Zardetti. The bishop of Denver will be appointed later.

Gen. H. V. Boynton announces the post-

ponement of the dedication of the Chicka-

mauga and Chattanooga National Military Park from September, 1894, to September, The jury in the trial of P. M. Isense, the ex-city treasurer of New Whatcom, Wash., charged with the embezzlement of \$60,000

of the city's money, returned a verdict of Twenty-five colored men working on a railway near Tannerville, Pa., have been ordered to leave by a body of whites armed with shotguns. The colored men are in a

destitute condition. The lockout of the Cleveland foundrymen against the union molders was broken yesterday, and all the men will return to their work to-day, with the minimum union wages in force

About seven hundred drivers in the employ of the street-cleaning department of New York went on strike yesterday by order of the executive committee of the Drivers' and Hostlers' Union.

Hunter, Clarke & Jacob, the New York stock brokers, who suspended Wednesday, have issued a formal statement declaring that the suspension was caused by Mr. Herman Clarke selling stock privileges without the knowledge of the firm. Judge Charles D. Bradley fell from a ALL WEEK! Matinees Daily. Special Attraction second-story landing at Canon City, Col.,

yesterday, and received internal injuries

which will prove fatal. Judge Bradley is

a brother of the late Chief Justice Bradley,

and has held many high positions. KNOWS GLADSTONE'S MIND. Harold Frederics Thinks the Grand

Old Man Didn't Want to Resign. London Letter in New York Times. I have been able to get together certain statements which are vouched for and which put the situation in something like the shape that history will give it. They

differ widely from popular notions current here, because they come from sources which do not cultivate publicity, and it would not suit the ends of those who know them to print them. I can say no more than that I partly know and wholly believe them First, Gladstone did not really wish to

resign, and up to Thursday he hoped, as all his family hoped, there would be such a spontaneous and united demonstration of Liberal members urging him to reconsidering his wavering project of retirment and stay. To his surprise and chagrin, no such powerful appeal came. On Thurs-day he spoke the final and decisive word. This failure of the Liberals to command the situation he left so long open to them was due largely to the awe with which his long and undisturbed dictatorship, aloof, omniscient and intolerant of interference as Caesar himself, inspired them. It really never occurred to them that he was walting for them to implore him to change his mind. Moreover, there sprang into being at the very instant of the adumbration of his decision to withdraw such a splendidly concerted boom for Lord Rosebery that members took it for granted that this was part of Gladestone's programme, and hence the whole matter was cut and dried, and impossible of alteration now. Some of them did try, indeed, to upset the latter part of the arrangement, as they understood it, but no one thought until too late of appealing to Gladstone not to proceed with

the first half of it. This was tragic enough, but it was rendered worse by the almost universal error of assuming that Gladstone desired Rosebery to succeed him. The actual truth is that he desired nothing else so little. So far as his action can be said to have been dictated by influences external to his own complex mind, it is Rosebery's associations which have driven Gladstone out of office. It is one of the bitterest of all the regrets that must be filling the aged Premier's mind to-day that he has to be succeeded in office by Rosebery. His unexpected and, for him, violent attack on the House of Lords in that painful valadictory speech on Thursday was a last attempt on his part to hint to his somewhat slowminded party the unwisdom of choosing a peer for their new leader. Unhappily they still have not grasped what he meant them

to see at once. To the very end he was too subtle for his crowd. The story of the resignation itself, like the chronicle of any of Gladstone's mental progressions, is difficult to tell without a mass of analytical detail, much or more of which would have to be guessed at. Stated as briefly as possible, he became convinced some months ago that he was becoming Now one episode in his career of which he reminds himself oftenest is his own starn exclusion of Henry Fawcett from the Cabinet on the ground that he, being blind, must be read to by the Secretary, who would thus share all the Cabinet secrets. This objection was rather ridiculously formal, for it was well known that some of his other Ministers, as for example Hartington, with his secretary, Reginald Brett, never dreamed of opening the letter of the Cabinet's secrecy reulations, but it is precisely the kind of objection that would appeal to Gladstone's mind. The personal allenation which its enforcement produced between him and Fawcett is a thing of which he thinks much in his old age. cordingly, when a similar affliction suddenly seemed to threaten him, he said he would not remain in the Cabinet if it came to the point that he could not read Cabinet papers himself. As it became evident that this stage was rapidly approaching, he went further. He said he would retire at the end of the present session. The fact that he had said this was instantly conveyed to the Pall all Gazette, and published in that famous big type paragraph.

A WAR ROMANCE.

A Rebel Soldier Proves Grateful to

Old-Time Friends. Harrisburg Telegraph. Just after one of the big battles, in which the Union soldiers won a great victory, a number of the wounded were brought to Harrisburg. Harrisburg at the time had many hospitals in churches, schools and factories, and they were crowded so much that the patriotic citizens volunteered to take the wounded to their houses and care for them. Among those who did this was William D. Martin, 814 North Third street, He had a son in the army, and naturally his heart went out to the sick and wounded comrades.

There was taken to his house a young sol dier who was suffering from four bullet wounds and hurt so badly that it was hardly expected that he would recover. Mr. and Mrs. Martin nursed him carefully, ministered to his wants, sent for Dr. Rutherford, the elder, to treat him, and in every way made the young man as comfortable as possible. For a long time there was no improvement, and Dr. Rutherford expressed the opinion that the lad would die But Mr. and Mrs. Martin would not have

it that way. They determined to save his

life, and after long weeks of suffering the

soldier boy, under their careful nursing, be-

gan to improve. He became strong and well, and one day there came a time for him again to shoulder his gun and go to the front. As he bade Mr. and Mrs. Martin good-bye he said, with tears in his eyes: "If I live I shall never forget you. You will hear from me again Occasionally they would hear from him in the army, and when the war ended he returned to his home and began business. In the years that followed Mr. Martin received letters from his soldier lad, and an occasional inquiry as to his business affairs, his prosperity. Recently, after the lapse of thirty years, came a reward unexpected for Mr. Martin. The soldier boy he and his wife had nursed back to health and strength has written him a letter telling him that hereafter he shall take no thought for the future so far as finances are concerned, that the writer is well off in the world's goods and proposes that Mr. Martin shall share them with him. As consequence, Mr. Martin has gone out of a business that he has conducted for the

thirty years ago. One Man Assaulted by 2,000.

better part of half a century, and his de-

clining years of life are made glad by the

return of the bread cast upon the water

PATERSON, N. J., March 8 .- Two thousand striking silk weavers, when the mills closed to-night, lay in wait for Frank Newkirk, who had returned to work after going out on strike. When Newkirk apAMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S To-night,

ANNIE WARD TIFFANY,

In her musical edition of Alfred Kennedy's American LADY BLARNEY. MUSIC, MIRTH AND TRUE IRISH WIT. The Lady Blaracy Glee Club a special feature.

PRICES—Orchestra, 75c; orchestra circle, \$1; dress circle, 50c; ballony, 25c; gallery, 15c Mailn et All lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Here soon—GAZA.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. DE WOLF

HOPPER

PANJANDRUM

PRICES-All lower floor, \$1.50; first six rows in balcony, \$1; balance balcony, 7-c; gallery, 25c. Admission-Lower floor, \$1; balcony, 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

2-PERFORMANCES ONLY-2 Saturday Matinee and Night, March 10, 2-SHOWS COMBINED-2

LILLY CLAY And YOUTH AND OLD AGE Companies.

A night midst Oriental grandeur. Handsome

women, beautiful costumes. Reduced Prices ... Il lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. Matine

same as night. PARK THEATER

A. Y. Pearson's big company in the gorgeous Oriental spectacle In which will be seen the Imperial City of Kor by

Swamps of Zanzibar-The Revolving Pilar of Fire -The Weird Hot-Pot Dance-The Electrical Grotto, No advance in prices. Night: 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee: 10c, 20c. Go see-GAZA.

Moonlight - A Volcano in Full Eruption - The



TOMLINSON HALL,

50- EMINENT SOLOISTS-50 Musical Success of the World's Fair, Manhattan Beach, Madison-square Garden, St. Louis Exposition, etc., etc. Also MISS INEZ MECUSKA, Soprano Prices-All parts of the house 50c, except first row in bulcony, \$1; and second row in balcony, 75c. Seats now on sale at Wulschner Music Store.

MDIDE THEATER. MITTE Wabash and De . Sts. Plimmer Athletic and Specialty Co

BILLY PLIMMER.

CHAMPION BANTAM-WEIGHT OF WORLD

TNext week-FIELDS & HANSON. National Tube Works WROUGHT-IRON PIP B

Gas, Steam and Water Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvantzed) V ives, Stop (oaks, Engine Crimmings Steam Ganges, ipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, ises, Ser. w Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Stean Traps, Pumps, allchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, Watte and Couret Wip. ing Waste, and all other suppiles use i in connect on with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specia ty. Steam-heating Apporat a for Public Buildings Store-rooms, Milis, Shops, Factories, Laundries. Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to or ler any size W o ight-from Pipe, from b inch to 12 laches diameter. Knight & Jillson,

S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

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We have removed to new and commodious practers

Perfect privacy and convenience assurat Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attentant 172 North Illinois Street.

····· ENNIS-Robert Ennis, son of Charles W and Mabel Ennis, aged four years, passed to a higher life Wednesday, March 7, at their home in Pittsburg, Pa. Funeral from the residence of O. L. Wade, No. 371 College avenue, Sunday, March 11, at 2 p. m.

peared he was hooted and jeered. He started to run, and the mob followed. Newkirk was knocked down and assaulted with fists and stones. Two policemen went to Newkirk's rescue and fought their way to his side. When the trio were finally clear of the mob the rioters fell in behind and began stoning them. On the way to the police station assistance was received from other officers and the crowd was beaten

Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, March 8 .- Arrived: Ger-

manic, from New York; passed: British Prince, from Philadelphia; sailed: Majestic, for New York. BROWHEAD, March &-Passed: Germanic, from New York. SYMRA, March 8 .- Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York. LIZARD, March 8.-Passed: Russia and Berlin, from New York.

NAPLES, March 8.-Arrived: Rugia, from New York. SCILLY, March 8 .- Passed: Rhaetia, from New York.

Three Killed by an Explosion. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 8.-The boilers of a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded at Tannery this evening, killing three men. Patrick Dugan, the engineer in charge, stopped his engine at Tannery and went into the telegraph office for orders. During his absence the locomotive was blown to pieces. The three men who were on the engine were killed. Their names are as follows: John Lennay, fireman; Edward Fox, brakeman; John Dotter, brakeman. All were new hands, having taken the places of brotherhood men in the late strike. The cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler.

Black slik may be cleansed by sponging on both sides with weak ammonia water, then rolling up on a roller and leaving until thoroughly dry. Great care must be taken that every wrinkle is smoothed, and the silk will come out very nicely and rel pay the trouble.